

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

New Series—Vol. XIII. No. 50.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
N. G. OSTEEN,
SUMTER, S. C.
TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
One Square first insertion.....\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

THE SIMONDS NATIONAL BANK
OF SUMTER.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY, SUMTER, S. C.
Paid up Capital.....\$75,000 00
Surplus Fund.....12,500 00
Liabilities of Stockholders to depositors according to the law governing National Banks, in excess of their stock.....\$75,000 00
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Careful attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Payable quarterly, on first days of January, April, July and October.

R. M. WALLACE, President.
L. S. CARSON, Cashier.

NEW
MARBLE WORKS,

COMMANDER & RICHARDSON,
LIBERTY STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

WE HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP
For the purpose of working Marble and Granite, manufacturing

Monuments, Tombstones, Etc.,

And doing a General Business in that line. A complete workshop has been fitted up on LIBERTY STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE

And we are now ready to execute with promptness all orders consigned to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Obtain our price before placing an order elsewhere.

W. H. COMMANDER,
G. E. RICHARDSON.

June 16.

JOS. F. REAME. WM. C. DAVIS.

RHAME & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MANNING, S. C.

Attended to business in any part of the State Practice in U. S. Courts.
Sept. 21—x.

G. W. DICK, D. D. S.
Office over Levi Bros' Store,
ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET.

SUMTER, S. C.
Office Hours—9 to 1; 2.30 to 5.30.

DR. E. ALVA SOLOMONS,
DENTIST.

Office
OVER BROWN & BROWN'S STORE,
Entrance on Main Street
Between Brown & Brown and Durant & Son.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 1.30; 2 to 5 o'clock.
April 9. 2

A. WHITE & SON,
Fire Insurance Agency,
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Represent, among other Companies:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
HOME, of New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.,
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.
Capital represented \$75,000,000.

Feb. 12

1890. 1894.

A. G. PHELPS & CO.,
General Insurance Agents,
Sumter, S. C.

Fire, Life, Accident, Steam Boiler, Plate Glass, Bonds of Surety for persons in positions of trust, and Liability Insurance in every branch, written in the very best American and Foreign Companies.

Over sixty-five millions of capital represented.
Office at Messrs. J. Ryttenberg & Sons, 2d Floor, Front.
Mch 14—o

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS
SEPT. 13, 1894.

NINE MEN IN THE FACULTY,
CURRICULUM IN LOWER CLASSES,
HIGHER CLASSES ELECTIVE,
THREE DEGREES CONFERRED.

CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL,
LITERARY,
SCIENTIFIC,
COMMERCIAL.

Terms Reasonable, send for Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
President.

June 27—3m.

Bluffton and the Red Cross.

Following the interview of Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Association, published in the News and Courier of June 23rd, comes a letter from Messrs Thomas Martin, Clarence B. Kirk, and John Warnock, the duly appointed Relief Committee of Bluffton Township, in which they say, among other things:

We say without hesitation that Miss Barton knew at the time of her interview that every statement she made about storm sufferers was false and that they were studied falsehoods to injure our cause, or any other honest one, simply because her career on the sea islands was ended by the fact that she could no longer hide the wolf under sheep's clothing to the eyes of every honest South Carolinian on this seacoast, and as she could not longer benefit her selfish ends she now would rather see our people starved than be helped.

We deny the truthfulness of every statement she made and we will prove them false to every fair-minded person living. We assert that Miss Barton has never been in Bluffton Township, and therefore knows nothing of the wants and suffering of our people, or that her representatives, John McDonald and wife, have ever investigated the needs of these people, except through negroes, nor that are fit subjects to send among our people, for when they came to Bluffton they came with negroes, they slept eat and drank with negroes while in the township, and visited and associated entirely and alone with negroes, and therefore are not fit for such a position, and our white sufferers are accordingly left without resource, except to the charity of our own people, whom they honor and respect.

We deny that a single applicant for help in our township owns one-third of the 3,500 acres of land that Miss Barton says he does or that any such person ever asked her for aid. We refer to the Auditor's books of Beaufort County to show the land question and we dare Miss Barton to name the person she insinuates, and this by the consent of each sufferer. It is ungrateful and low to insinuate such charges against one of our sufferers when she knows there is not one word of truth in it. We do know, however, of a poor widow on our list with nine children. (Mrs. Jane Hodge) who owns 100 acres of land and five old cows and can neither sell or borrow on same to get meat and bread with, and who was deeply distressed before help came, whose condition was known by Miss Barton's negro agent here Pompey Riley, who recommend her to Miss Barton in person as one in need, and yet Miss Barton with all her pious and non-partisan pretensions refused to assist her after this poor widow had gone to Beaufort to beg for help, her excuse being that she owned land and cows, as if the whole cyclone country was not owned by some one.

To prove that her excuse to this poor woman is not a principled one we will say here that she helped a negro man, without children to care for, living in this place, who is worth and owns five times more property than Mrs. Hodge; his name is Cyrus Garvey.

We deny that Miss Barton has ever built one-twentieth of the 6,000 houses she claimed to have built, for the simple reason that outside of the town of Beaufort there are only 3,172 houses of every description in Beaufort County, which covers nine-tenths of her territory. We refer to the public records in the Auditor's office of Beaufort County for the exact figures, which are for towns 1,031, country 3,172 total number of houses in county 4,203.

We deny further that Miss Barton has ever made any effort here to relieve our people, and we assert that not only our people but the negroes are worse off to-day than ever before, and will be until corn and potatoes ripen in August. It is perfect folly to speak of their raising truck to either eat or sell; outside of town limits there are not \$500 worth raised by them in the whole county. Miss Barton claims that she has only received about \$32,000. Out of this amount expenses have been \$6,500, (although her people work without pay,) leaving a cash balance of \$25,500, with which, she says, she has fed 35,000 people for nine months, besides building 6,000 houses.

Further to substantiate their case, they say:

Mr. G. W. Wilkins, a partner and manager of one of the largest sea island cotton firms in Carolina, buying direct from the farmer, with mercantile houses all over the county, and who has been living on these islands for twenty-two years, knowing every house and nearly every person from St. Helena Sound to Broad River, feeds thousands each

week and has forty families living in tents without a house to their name. Does this look like every one has been housed and fed "better than ever before?" Mr. Wilkins says: "Inside of ten days after the storm I was on all the islands that border the sea between St. Helena Sound and Port Royal Harbor. I went to nearly every cabin, saw most of the people and talked with them, and I found most of the plantations and islands in the same condition, as that of St. Helena. There were six hundred and twenty-seven houses damaged and destroyed on St. Helena Island, and I will defy any one to find one house that the Red Cross put up or repaired so that the people could live in it comfortably. I have not seen a single building in any section that was started and completed by the Red Cross. As for people being housed in comfortable shape I will say that in September last I received 100 tents and gave them to the people, forty of which are still out and occupied."

This would seem to make a direct issue of fact between Miss Barton and Mr. Wilkins, and to justify the Relief Committee in presenting their view of the situation. After a paragraph devoted to a scathing arraignment of Miss Barton, the Committee conclude by saying:

We still say to our fellow citizens of South Carolina, notwithstanding the opposition of this woman, that our people must be helped through their troubles until the 15th of August, and we know by the past that our appeal will not be in vain. We again extend our thanks for the prompt response to the call of our people.

Hon. George D. Tillman

Declines to be a Candidate for Governor.

CLARK'S HILL, S. C., July 12, 1894.

Editor Register: I ask space in your paper to publish this letter. I am not a candidate for Governor, and as I am tired of writing separate private letters to that effect, I hope this public response will suffice for a reply to numerous unanswered solicitations from strong men of all political factions, more or less, residing in nearly every county in the State, urging me to enter the gubernatorial race.

To say nothing of being very, very busy with farming operations and rebuilding my dwelling house which was recently burned, many other reasons concur to prevent me from standing for Governor, only one of which I will mention, deeming it all sufficient.

I am not one of those who seem to think that Edgefield and four of its adjoining counties are the State of South Carolina, and therefore it occurs to me that the eternal fitness of things forbid an Edgefield man should run for Governor in the pending canvass. Edgefield may produce all the Cæsars and six-sevenths of the thirty-four other counties may furnish most of the underlings of South Carolina, still I cannot divest myself of the belief that a majority of the other counties likewise have good material. Some of them an abundance of it, for making Senators, Congressmen, Judges, Governors, or State House officers.

Remembering the many high places Edgefield men (including myself) have filled since 1876, and considering that she now has a United States Senator, a Congressman, a Governor and a Circuit Judge actually in office, while at the same time she has two candidates for the Senate, one candidate for Congress, one candidate for Lieutenant Governor, one candidate for Secretary of State and still another candidate for Railroad Commissioner, if I were to come out for Governor also I fear thousands of modest men would marvel at such audacious impudence.

This geographical argument in favor of assigning honorable civil distinctions to different localities, is something akin to a just proportion or rotation, is usually all powerful and it cannot be long ere most of the underling counties of the State shall assert their natural sentiment of self-respect and reciprocal equality in awarding political honors. Hence, I do not care to provoke too much the fatigued indignation of the supposed underlings, who, sooner or later, according to the law of all reactions, shall surely combine to retaliate against Edgefield, and when that revolution comes, as come it must, or else all history is a lie, a generation or two will likely have to pass before another Edgefield man shall be able to get any position outside of his county.

I other words, I cannot stand for Governor now, because I have a too lively sense of the indecency of a few counties, or a few families, or the same county, or the same family, at the same time attempting to monopolize the best offices of the State.

I sincerely thank my many zealous friends in all parts of South Carolina for their generous confidence and cordial assurance of support, and deeply regret that I cannot comply with their wishes at this time.

G. D. TILLMAN.

Tax Assessments.

How the State Board Equalized Assessments.

Pulling up the Real Estate Figures.

State, July 13.

The State board of equalization has finished its work. The assessment on real estate has been slightly raised, but not as much as some wanted. Yet there will no doubt be considerable complaint about what was done. It looked as if every member of the committee was looking out for his own interests and in one or two instances there seemed to be a plain desire to shove the burden of the increase in assessments on the property in the towns and cities. The assessment raises are thought to be sufficient to meet the loss of phosphate revenue on the basis of taxation fixed by the General Assembly.

After some debate it was decided to amend the return from the various counties as follows:

Beaufort, 10 per cent. reduction; Berkeley, 10 per cent. reduction; Georgetown, 10 per cent. reduction; Horry, 5 per cent. increase; Marion, 10 per cent. increase; Sumter, 12 per cent. increase; Williamsburg, 2 per cent. increase; Clarendon, 7 per cent. increase; Edgefield, 10 per cent. increase; Orangeburg, 20 per cent. increase; Lexington, 10 per cent. increase; Kershaw, 8 per cent. increase; Chesterfield, 5 per cent. increase; Fairfield, 8 per cent. increase; Anderson, 4 per cent. reduction on all buildings outside of the cities and towns; Oconee 10 per cent. increase; Laurens, 4 per cent. increase. The returns from all of the other counties were accepted as made by the various county boards. After this preliminary revision of the assessments was made, the following motion was accepted:

"Resolved, That when a per cent. is added or deducted to any county, it shall apply to all real property in such county, unless the county be specified."

At the afternoon session a special committee from Orangeburg was heard and the increase on Orangeburg county was cut from 20 to 10 per cent.

It was after the preliminary figures had been agreed upon that the final struggle came. A special committee was appointed to see what if any further equalization might be requisite. The committee returned with a report which recommended an increase on all of the counties in the first division of 10 per cent.; an increase of 10 per cent. on all of the counties in the second division, with the exception of Florence and Clarendon, which it was suggested ought to be raised 20 per cent. A general increase of 10 per cent. was recommended for the counties in the third division and an all round increase of 4 per cent. for the tier of counties in the fourth division. All of these increases were on lands outside of towns and cities, and included improvements.

The idea of the committee was to make the equalization run the assessments on the lands up in this way:

First division—present assessed value per acre, \$2.66; per cent. increase suggested, 10; per acre as recommended, \$3.14.

Second division—present assessed value per acre, \$4.04; per cent. increase suggested, 10; per acre as recommended, \$4.44.

Third division—present assessed value per acre, \$3.37; per cent. increase suggested, 10; per acre as recommended, \$3.70.

Fourth division—present assessed value per acre, \$4.81; per cent. increase suggested, 4; per acre as recommended, \$5.00.

The proposition came like a cyclone on the board and there were cries from all around the room that no further increases were wanted. Dr. Baer, who acted as chairman of the committee, said that the committee did not go through the work for the mere fun of the thing. That Mr. Norton, the secretary of the board, who was familiar with the needs of the State, had told them that it was desired to raise the assessment to \$100,000,000 as the State had, for the present at least, lost the phosphate royalty.

Mr. Magruder of Florence said that the proposed increase for his county was entirely too high.

Mr. Hardin of Chester thought that his county was out of proportion with the other sections of the State.

Mr. Magill of Anderson moved as an amendment to the committee's report that the real estate in towns and cities be included in the proposed raise, so that the increase would be general over the divisions. This was acceptable under the circumstances, to the committee.

Mr. Hardee then made a vigorous fight to have the percentage on Beaufort and the other "storm swept" counties taken off altogether. He argued that these counties had more

than done their duty in the amount of phosphate royalty that had been paid to the State. This section was now in distress and he called upon the members of the board to help them out.

Mr. Breeden moved that the returns as amended be accepted as final. He said that if the State did not raise the necessary money on the assessment as amended by the changes made yesterday, that the State had better borrow the money. This was promptly voted down.

Mr. Lyles of Union solved the problem when he moved that the committee's report be amended by dividing the per cent. recommended; that is where 10 per cent. increase was suggested to make it 5 per cent. and so on. After Florence and Clarendon were placed on a par with the other counties in that section the amendment was accepted and the final equalization stood.

The districts will be as follows:

First—Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Charleston, Berkeley, Georgetown, Horry and Williamsburg—5 per cent. increase.

Second—Barnwell, Orangeburg, Sumter, Darlington, Marion, Marlboro, Florence and Edgefield—5 per cent. increase.

Third—Aiken, Lexington, Richland, Kershaw, Lancaster and Chesterfield—5 per cent. increase.

Fourth—Anderson, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Greenville, Spartanburg, Chester, York, Pickens and Oconee—2 per cent. increase.

These final increases are in addition to the amendments that were made prior to the general raise; for instance, the increase on the return as submitted from Edgefield will be 15 per cent., 10 per cent. in the first raise and 5 per cent. on the general increase. Sumter will be raised 17 per cent. on all real estate and so on.

For those who wish to see how the assessments stand, the following abstract of the aggregate real estate returned is given. It is:

Abbeville,	\$ 4,111,485
Aiken,	3,146,781
Anderson,	3,538,956
Barnwell,	3,713,025
Beaufort,	1,957,255
Berkeley,	2,612,465
Charleston,	13,094,088
Chester,	2,159,175
Chesterfield,	845,105
Clarendon,	1,364,840
Colleton,	2,107,568
Darlington,	2,341,465
Edgefield,	3,871,940
Fairfield,	1,959,919
Florence,	1,984,610
Georgetown,	1,263,800
Greenville,	4,242,540
Hampton,	1,015,666
Horry,	829,907
Kershaw,	1,689,340
Lancaster,	1,154,578
Laurens,	2,524,930
Lexington,	1,658,050
Marion,	2,511,657
Marlboro,	1,707,925
Newberry,	2,756,480
Oconee,	1,366,670
Orangeburg,	3,492,770
Pickens,	1,048,328
Richland,	4,200,650
Spartanburg,	5,098,320
Sumter,	3,416,600
Union,	1,959,660
Williamsburg,	1,249,472
York,	3,288,130
Total	\$95,276,241

The following resolution, introduced by Col. Benj. Stokes, was passed, looking to an equalization of bank and factory stock:

"Whereas, There is some misunderstanding in relation to the scope of the duties of the body in respect to personal property and the right of appeal, as to where vests the Appellate Court, as to the special subject of taxation, including banking, property of a personal nature and Charleston; Therefore

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the board that all appeals by the taxpayer can only be from the board of assessors to the county board of equalization, which board has cognizance of the subject matter, and its decision is final. That there is an underlying principle of law that the right of the State to appeal does not exist."

A motion to exempt Beaufort, Georgetown and Berkeley from the increase was lost.

It was recommended that Mr. Norton be paid \$50 for his services as clerk.

At about 6 o'clock the board adjourned.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected a bill imposing an income tax.

An Old Fashioned Tieup



If you would know more about the young man's quarrel with this surly Spaniard tied to a tree read

RIDER HAGGARD'S
NEW SERIAL

Montezuma's Daughter

This new story is the masterpiece of that famous author. It will be

PUBLISHED IN THIS PAPER

Speaker Crisp has been nominated for re-election from the Third Congressional District of Georgia.

Perry Hall shot and killed D. L. Smith near Lewisdale on the 12th instant. There was an old grudge between the men.

Mr. E. M. Wells got an order last Monday about 1 o'clock for a carload of oats to be shipped to Wilmington, N. C. Before the deed was done Mr. Wells had the car loaded with oats in bulk and ready for shipment. The strike had caused the tying up of so many trains in the West that it was impossible to get oats from that direction, and therefore arrangements had to be made elsewhere. Hence the order to Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells has two or three more car loads and probably as many as twenty-five car loads could be furnished from this vicinity could the orders for them be obtained. So far as I know this is the first car load of oats shipped anywhere from the Pee-Dee section. If the river would only stay within its banks at the proper time for the next few years as many as twenty-five car loads of oats and probably more could be shipped from Cheraw every year.—Cheraw Cor. News & Courier.

"The Three C's authorities have notified the Secretary of State that they will change the name of the corporation to 'The Ohio River and Charleston Railroad Company,' with a capital of \$15,000,000. It is currently reported that they will now take steps to extend the road from Camden to Sumter, where they will make connection with the Atlantic Coast Line."—Yorkville Neoman.

A well-bred man puts his hands over his mouth when he yawns; but not one in 10,000 knows why. The reason is this: "Four or five hundred years ago there was a superstition common in Europe that the devil was always lying in wait to enter a man's body, and take possession of him. Satan generally went in by the mouth; but when he had waited a reasonable time and the man did not open his mouth the devil made him yawn, and while his mouth was opened jumped down his throat. So many cases of this kind occurred that the people learned to make the sign of the cross over their mouth whenever they yawned, in order to scare away the devil. The peasantry in Italy and Spain still adhere to this method; but most other people have dispensed with the cross sign, and keep out the devil by simply placing the hand before the lips. It is a most remarkable survival of a practice after its significance has perished."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. J. F. W. DeLorme

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE